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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



of the Soviet Union (Bolshevist) was held in mid-December 1949. Subject of discussion was "the danger of war".

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Next Review Date: 2008

Halenkov made the pricipal address of the day. Lased on comprehensive information, he stated that the USA is making strong efforts to prepare for war. This war will not necessarily assume the form of an attack ypon the Soviet Union but, to all appearance, will start as an armed conflict between the USA and one of the countries of the people's democracies which are so closely connected with the Soviet Union that the latter cannot stay out of the conflict. The situation will in all probability develop in such a way that the USA tries to regain its lost positions in the Far East by creating a civil-warlike situation in China and availing itself of both a bloc established in India and remilitarized Japan.

The trend of Malenkov's argument was the inevitability of an armed conflict between the USA and the Soviet Union. Although he did not directly speak of the necessity of a preventive war on the part of the Soviet Union, this was, the only logical meaning of all his statements.

4. Malenkov's main opponent in the discussion was molotov, who insisted that the USA would never risk starting a war, especially as Wall Street did not wish to fight, but to trade and make money. Soviet policy therefore must exploit this unique chance offered by the suicidal policy of the American imperiatism. The Soviet foreign policy must continue to work for economic cooperation between the capitalist and Communist systems. In this manner it must undermine the capitalist world from within and shake it from without by employing national liberation movements of the oppressed peoples.

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Although he, too, believed that an armed conflict between the boviet Union and the USA is inevitable, Nol tow never-theless insisted that time is working for Communism and, given a clever foreign policy by moscow, this conflict could be made to occur under circumstances advantageous to the Soviet Union.

- Stalin, who did not side with either Malenkov or Molotov, called the following imperative:
 - The poviet Union must always be on the alert against any attack by the imperialistic countries on her or one of the countries of the people's democracies.
 - b. No situation must be created from which an armed conflict would be the only way out.
 - c. Every effort must be made to purge the Communist movement from subversive or treacherous elements to prevent any danger from within.
 - d. All efforts must be concentrated on undermining the plans of the war mongers against the Soviet Union, and promoting everything in the political, economic and social fields that may aggravate the internal crisis of the canitalistic system. This crisis is already there but has not reached its climax.
- The decisions were taken along the lines given by stalin. Groups close to the Soviet Government said that Molotov refrained from seriously criticizing Malenkov in the discussion and confined himself to defending his point of view.
- From the fact that Stalin was closeted with lolotov, it is inferred that he tends to Molotov's views,

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